

THE MAN.

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PRICE ONE CENT.

TAKING THE VEIL.

How many strange, wild, and romantic associations are connected with "taking the veil!" The romances of our earlier days—the tales, that professed to reveal the mysteries of the cloister, crowd upon your memory: we see standing before us the creatures of our imagination—the inflexible lady abbess—the trembling nun—we hear the authoritative question, and the timid reply—we see the midnight procession, and hear the anthem of sweet and holy voices—and a crowd of mysterious and half-forgotten dreams and visions float before us. Of some of these early visions I had learned to doubt the reality. I had already caught occasional glimpses of those mysterious creatures who inhabit convent walls, without finding any realization of my vision of charms more than mortal. I had learned to know that nuns grow old, and that the veil does not always shadow loveliness; but, having understood that the victim about to sacrifice herself was scarcely seventeen, I dismissed from my mind all the realities that warred with my romantic illusions, and recurred to the dream of my earlier days.

At the hour appointed, the abbess entered the room on the other side of the grating, accompanied by all the nuns, and by several ladies, friends and relatives of the novice. She entered a moment after; and immediately knelt down, with her face toward the grating, so that I had a near and distinct view of her. She was attired in the novice's robe of pure white, and wore a crown of flowers upon her head. She seemed scarcely more than sixteen. Her countenance was gentle, sweet, and interesting; there was an expression of seriousness, but not of sadness in her face; and a face, fairer than usually falls to the lot of Spanish women, was sensibly colored with a fine carnation—the glow of youth and health and happiness yet lingering on her cheek; and connecting her with the world of light and life and freedom, about to close upon her forever.

The administrator now entered by the chapel, and placed himself in a chair close to where I was stationed, and at the side of an opening in the grating of about a foot square. The novice then rose, and walking forward to the grating, presented him a paper, which he read aloud; this was the act of renunciation of all property, then and forever; and during this ceremony the novice retired and knelt as before, holding in her hand a long lighted taper, with which the abbess presented her. The preparatory service then commenced by reading and chanting; and this, although monotonous, was pleasing and impressive, according well with the solemnity of the scene that had introduced it; and in this service the novice joined, with a clear, sweet, voice, in which nothing of emotion could be distinguished. When this was concluded, the novice again rose, advanced to the grating, and pronounced slowly and distinctly the three vows that separate her from the world—of chastity, poverty, and obedience. Her voice never faltered; nor could I perceive the slightest change of countenance; the color only, seemed gradually to forsake her. The lady abbess, who stood close by her side, wept all the while. Ah! if each tear could have told why it flowed, what a history might have been unfolded. Indignation was the feeling produced in my mind. I wished for the cannon of the constitutionalists, to throw down these most odious of prisons; and even to the priest who stood by me in his crimson and gilded surplice, I could not restrain myself from saying, half audibly, "*Que infamia!*"

When the vows that could never be recalled had been pronounced by this misguided child, she stepped back, and threw herself prostrate upon the ground—this is the act confirmatory of her vows—symbolical of death, and signifying that she is dead to the world. The service was then resumed, a bell continued slowly to toll, and the priest read; while the nuns who stood around their new-made sister responded, "dead to the world—separated from kindred—bride of heaven!" and the nun who lay prostrate be-

ing supposed, at the same time, to repent to heaven in secret, the vows she had already pronounced aloud. When this was concluded, a slow organ peal, and a solemn swell of voices rose and died away; and the abbess then raised the nun from the ground, and embraced her. I saw no tear upon any cheek, excepting upon the cheek of the abbess, whose face was so full of benignity, that it half reconciled me to the fate of the young initiated who had vowed obedience to her. When she had embraced every one, she again knelt for a few moments, and then approached the grating along with the abbess; and the priest handed to the abbess, through the opening, the vestments of a nun. Then came the last act of the drama: the crown was lifted from her head, the black vestment was put on, and the girdle and the rosary, and the black hood was drawn over her head—she was now a nun, and she again embraced the abbess and the sisters. Still I could not discover a single tear, excepting on the cheek of the abbess, who continued to weep almost without ceasing to the very end; the countenance of the young nun remained unmoved. The crown was again replaced upon her head, to be worn all that day; the sacrament was administered, and one last embrace by friends and relations terminated the scene.

I had thus seen what I had so long felt so much anxiety to see—"taking the veil;" and I found it, at the same time, a stirring and a melancholy spectacle: stirring, because it filled the mind with indignation against those whose cruel and insidious counsel had misled an innocent girl; and melancholy, because it pointed to a life uncheered by life's sweetest charities, unblest by its holiest ties; life without interest, without change, without hope; its sources of enjoyment dried up, and its wells of affection frozen over.

(From the Cabinet of Natural Curiosity)

THE AMERICAN MOCKING BIRD.

By JACOB GREEN, M. D., Professor of Chemistry in Jefferson College.

"As I have attempted to give a sketch of the scenery where the wood thrush is commonly found, I will now notice an assemblage of circumstances, always connected in my mind with the song of the brown thrasher, or as he is sometimes called, the Virginia mocking bird.

"Though the days of my boyhood were principally passed in a large city, there was a beautiful spot in the neighborhood, call Rose Hill, where I spent some of my happiest hours. This spot was distinguished for its rural scenery. A fine green lawn sloped gently in front of the mansion house, and clumps of trees, hedges of briar and hawthorn, and parterres of flowers, tastefully arranged through the pleasure grounds, all combined to render it highly picturesque, beautiful and enchanting to my youthful imagination. There were two large griffins, or huge china dogs, in the shrubbery, on the lawn, to which I became wonderfully attached.

"It was while stretched on the grass, near one of these figures, watching the graceful motions of my kite floating high up in the clear blue sky, that the music of the grove fell with peculiar rapture on my ear. The rapid warbling of the social little house wren, there mingled with the notes of the robin, and numberless other songsters; some in the branches over my head, and others in remote thickets—Above all, the loud and cheerful song of the brown thrush could be heard, the whole chorus produced "a soul-soothing and almost heavenly music, breathing peace, innocence, and mental repose." My fancy's eye can now discover this thrush pouring forth his melody from the summit of an apple or cherry tree, or the tops of the hedge rows, and then, as if in modesty, plunge into the thick bushes, his long and graceful tail-feathers spread out like a lady's fan.

"I visited this sequestered spot a short time since; and found it, alas, how changed. The venerated friends of my childhood have been long gathered to their pious ancestors. The once hospitable and elegant mansion was now silent, dilapidated, and forsa-

ken. The public highway now passed over the lawn; a vulgar substantial bridge crossed the little stream, instead of the light rural frame work, near which I used to angle; and some ragged, roysterous, ill favored urchins appeared to be the only inhabitants of this retreat, once the abode of so much refinement, domestic comfort, and literary seclusion.

"It has been observed that there is something peculiarly remarkable in the adaptation of the music of birds to the human ear; quadrupeds seem to derive no pleasure from it; and birds themselves, of different species, notice but little the warblings of each other. Their various cries, or screams of distress and alarm, seem to be quickly understood by all. Many a time have I been assailed by all the birds darting out of the bushes, and from the trees, in consequence of the shrieks of a young robin, which I have been endeavoring to place beyond the reach of a cat. To give another instance: While sitting at the door of a farmhouse in the vicinity of our village, just as the shades of evening began to gather, the birds were all hymning their little vespers and the domestic fowls, one after another, were settling on the low branches of the trees for the night—when suddenly a dead pause in all these sounds and motions occurred; this was quickly succeeded by loud and various screams of alarm from every quarter. The smaller birds dashed into the briars and bushes for safety, and the domestic fowls dropped suddenly from the trees; some concealing themselves under the fences, while others cowered and trembled close to my very feet. The cause of all this hurry and alarm was a prowling hawk, that swept swiftly over the spot, and had made a fruitless attempt to seize with his talons one of the chickens on the outermost limbs of a neighboring tree. These examples will be sufficient to prove that the cries of one species are understood and attended to by other species. Whatever may be the truth, with regard to musical sounds, it seems to be certain that the language of fear, or note of alarm, is universally comprehended by all the feathered tribes."

GRAHAM THE, TEMPERANCE LECTURER, succeeds very well in the bread and water line, but there are some of his doctrines and practices, that are, it seems, absolutely indigestible. He is now in Portland, giving lectures to the married ladies at which neither their husbands nor other persons of the masculine gender—except the lecturer himself—are permitted to be present. Spinsters too are excluded. It is very natural that the gentlemen should wish to pry into the secrets of these Eleusinian ceremonies, to pluck out the heart of their mysteries; but all their exertions to obtain a peep at the doings of the conclave, have proved fruitless. The married ladies refuse to reveal to their liege lords a tittle of what takes place at their secret sessions, and fearing that the breath of suspicion might light on them, they have had a public meeting, and passed flaming resolutions declaring that Mr. Graham neither says nor does any thing that might offend the most fastidious delicacy. Mr. Graham gives out that in these lectures he discourses on the science of human life.

This does not exactly satisfy the curious gentlemen and spinsters of Portland. "A discourse on human life" is about as definite a title for a lecture, as "a dissertation in general" would be. The Portlanders, like so many Paul Prys, are curious to know what peculiar ramification of the science of human life the learned lecturer chiefly confines himself and his learned audience to. They will not be content with the protestations of the married ladies, that there is no harm in Mr. Graham's secret discourses. The Portland papers are getting warm on the subject.

MYSTERIOUS.—On Tuesday morning, the laborers at a building in Pine street, found near the surface of the earth a small coffin, which seemed to have been lately placed there, containing a child wrapped in grave clothes of an extremely neat description, and with the making of which much trouble seemed to have been taken.—*Jour. of Com.*

FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 25.

As we have now engaged Carriers for all parts of the city, persons who wish the Man delivered regularly at their houses, and to pay by the week, are requested to give their names and residence to one of the Carriers, or send them to the office.

TURN OUT OF THE SAILORS.

A large body of sailors assembled on Tuesday at the offices of some of the packet agents, and demanded the names of some sailors who had shipped at thirteen dollars a month, instead of fifteen, the regular rate of wages; for which inconsiderate act the following persons who were among the most active were arrested:—William Hill, Hugh Jones, Richard M'Gurray, John Edwards, Thomas Taylor, William M'Coy, Harmanus Bailey. They are all committed for examination.

Thus it appears that there is a surplus of seamen, as well as of other useful laborers, and such a surplus as to enable their employers to give them fewer dollars a month than they have been getting, although, in consequence of the increase of Rag Money, the dollar will now procure for them less of the necessities and comforts of life than it would when they were getting more than fifteen dollars a month! This is another fact in proof of the assertion we have frequently made, that the wages of useful labor are consequently reducing, and must continue to reduce, so long as our government neglect to adopt the policy recommended by the President, of reducing the price of the Public Lands, or making them free to actual settlers, in order to give employment to the surplus mechanical population constantly accruing. Yet that recommendation of the President, and the bill of Mr. Benton introduced in the Senate in pursuance of it, were smothered by a committee of that aristocratic body to whom the bill was referred!

This turn out of the oppressed sailors recalls to our memory another circumstance. During the last session of Congress a proposition was actually made by a Tory-Whig paper of this city that Congress should pass a law compelling every master of a vessel to take one or more apprentices, on the ground that the wages of the seamen (\$15 a month) were too high!!

These facts, we trust, will prevent the seamen from ever again being bamboozled, as they were at the last election, to support a party decidedly hostile to the interests of useful labor.

The following article from the Evening Post, on this subject, is to the point:

What is the reason that the packets of the 24th could not go to sea to-day? We shall answer this question as we understand the facts.

The sailors stand out for higher wages. The Bank merchants tell them that they cannot afford to pay any more.

In reply to this the sailors very naturally answer that they promised them, previous to the election, (that is, Moses H. Grinnell, Redwood Fisher, and certain other Bank declaimers, in behalf of the Bank merchants generally, promised them) that if the tars would only turn out, march their toy ship through the streets, kick up a row in the Sixth Ward, and help them to gain the day, their wages should be advanced.

The Bank merchants, with rueful countenances, to this respond, "We did not gain the day."

"Then why did you raise such a bobbery at Castle Garden, as if all — was broke loose?" demand the sailors. "We thought that was a celebration of a victory."

"O yes! but that was a Whig victory," which means, in other words, a defeat."

"Ah, ah! and then your promise to raise our wages was a 'Whig promise,' which means, what, in other words, is called 'an Irish hoist,' or a raise downwards?"

"No, no! you do not comprehend!"

"Avast a bit and belay there," interrupt the jacktar, "we comprehend very well, as you shall find the next time you want our help in an election."

And in the meanwhile, as the logic of the Bank

merchants has not satisfied the sailors that when every thing else is prospering, seamen's wages ought to be reduced, the packets do not sail.

TEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The packet ship Caledonia, Graham, from Liverpool June 18, arrived at New York yesterday morning. The Times gives the following summary of the intelligence brought by this vessel.

The new Colonial Secretary, (Mr. Rice) has carried his reelection for the town of Cambridge. Sir E. Sugden lost his election by 29 votes only.

Mr. Abercromby has been appointed Master of the Mint, with a seat in the Cabinet, much to the consternation of the conservatives.

The Duke of Wellington has been installed, with great pomp, as Chancellor of Oxford University.

The Earl of Hardwicke, Lord Lieutenant of county Cambridge, and High Steward of the University, is dead. He is succeeded in his title by Capt. York. Sir William Cosway has been killed by the upsetting of the Criterion, Brighton coach.

The annuity to Mr. O'Connell, for 1833, amounts to 13,516l.

The Birmingham Council, in consequence of the "unhappy discords which have broken out in many parts of the kingdom between the middling and lower classes," have voted to suspend the proceedings of the Council and the Political Union for the present.

The Bog near Ballinasloe, on which Mr. Dutton had lately expended 500l. took fire lately, and destroyed the entire crop of many acres of oats, onions, potatoes, carrots, &c.

At Liverpool a fire broke out recently in a warehouse of Mr. Porter, wine merchant, Manesty lane. It was suppressed here, but extended to the adjoining warehouse of Mr. M'Avoy, provision merchant, which it destroyed.

Nothing of importance had occurred in Parliament. The Jewish civil disabilities bill had been brought up before the Commons, read a first time, and ordered to a second reading June 24. Mr. P. Thompson had obtained leave to bring in a Bill to alter the port dues of London, by which the city would be benefitted 40,000l. a year.

Don Miguel embarked at Portugal on board the British ship Stag, but whether bound for Italy or England is uncertain.

The freedom of Frankfurt is no more. The city, according to the decree of the Diet, has been delivered to the Austrian General, under protest of the British and French ambassadors.

Don Carlos, with his family and suit, and the Princess of Beera, (Pedro and Miguel's sister) have arrived at Portsmouth in the Donegal.

Don Pedro has convoked the Cortes of Portugal; abolished friars and monks of every description, and applied the church revenue to state purposes; abolished the monopoly of the Duoro Wine Company; and expelled all noblemen from the House of Peers of Portugal who had acknowledged Don Miguel.

CHOLERA AT MONTREAL.—A letter in the Daily Advertiser, dated July 18th, contains the following extracts:

In mine of yesterday, I had merely time to notice a few of the cases of cholera that have occurred here.

The first case was brought to the city by the Lady of the Lake steamer, on the evening of Friday the 11th inst., and the second case came in the Canada, another of our Quebec steamers, which came into port the same night as the Lady. As soon as these cases had been examined by physicians, the shed on the common of St. Ann to the south of the city, which had been appropriated as a place of shelter for emigrants, was cleared of its inmates, and converted into a hospital; where the two patients were removed and where they both died before the evening of the 12th, (Saturday.)

One or two of our physicians seemed to hesitate in pronouncing these to be cases of Asiatic Cholera; but on the following day, a case occurred in the St. Lawrence suburbs, so well marked, that all doubts were at an end. In the evening of the same day, a soldier in the barracks was seized. A second case in the garrison occurred early on Monday. In consequence of which, orders were issued, confining

the soldiers to the barracks, and prohibiting all intercourse with the city.

On Tuesday a few deaths occurred in the hospital; but none, as far as we could learn, in private dwellings.

On Wednesday the death of your fellow citizen Howard and Mr. Toulon, caused some alarm, but the favorable state of the public health since, has rendered all calm and tranquil. During the last 24 hours I have not heard of one new case.

4 o'clock, P. M.—About half an hour ago, I visited the cholera hospital. There have been five deaths today, and 3 patients remain in the hospital, two of whom are convalescent, and one in articulo mortis.

The sexton of the Catholic cemetery has just informed me that he has in all 20 deaths from Cholera on his register. Yesterday there were eleven interments at the Catholic burying ground, and I have been verbally informed that there were 6 interments at the Protestant burial grounds. Perhaps it would be about the truth to say that 9 were cases of cholera and 8 not.

The presence of the cholera has had very little effect on business here. St. Paul street, Notre Dame st. and the wharves on the canal side, exhibited their usual bustle. There is no panic—all seem determined to meet it with firmness, and I have considerable confidence in entertaining a hope, that neither the injury to business, nor the alarm and mortality, will, the present visitation, equal that of 1832. May every city on this continent be enabled to realize a similar result.

P. S. I have just heard from Quebec. A very few cases occur daily, but no alarm or increase of the disease is visible.

The following is another and probably more correct report of a Police case published by us yesterday:

AN AFFECTING CASE.—A married woman, the mother of several fine children, was brought before the Magistrate charged by Richard Tiebout with having passed upon him a counterfeit \$3 bill upon the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company. It appeared that she had attempted to pass the same bill upon a shoemaker in payment for a pair of shoes, who told her the note was a bad one. Her object seemed to be to obtain an amount of good money in return to purchase bread with for her husband and children. The former was a drunkard, who had squandered all her property, and more recently had by his excesses reduced himself, wife and children to complete beggary. Neither the mother or children had eaten a morsel for two days, when the prisoner was reduced to the horrid necessity of resorting to crime to preserve herself from starvation. She was committed to prison to be tried at the next Special Sessions.—Times.

NEW ORLEANS ELECTION.—The New Orleans Mercantile Advertiser of the 9th inst. says:

"On Monday 452 votes were polled, of which it is estimated that White had a majority of about 220. Yesterday there were 572 polled, of which it is believed that White received a majority of 100, making his clear majority 320."

The New Orleans Bee, of the same date, states on the contrary, that thus far the votes taken were "five to one" in favor of the Jackson candidates.

The \$52,000 Rag Money paper of yesterday had a long article attempting to show that bringing gold into circulation was not a Jackson measure. We admit it. It was a *worky* measure, towards the accomplishment of which JACKSON has had the honor to do more than any other man.

MR. FORREST.—The excellent actor, and estimable and public spirited citizen, has addressed an answer to a committee appointed to invite him to a Public Dinner, previous to his departure for Europe, in happy and grateful terms accepting the invitation. The festival will take place this day at the City Hotel.

An Austrian sloop of war, with Polish passengers, sailed from Gibraltar on the 4th June for New York.

General Cass, Secretary of War, and General McComb, senior Major General of the U. S. Army, landed at Fortress Monroe on Saturday last.

DESPERATE AFFRAY.

MOBILE, July 9.—We have been favored by a gentleman of this city, who was at the time in the neighborhood of the scene described by him, with the following particulars of a most unparalleled and bloody affray which occurred in Baldwin County, on the 5th instant.

A misunderstanding has existed since about the 1st January last, between Robert Singleton and David English, Sen., in regard to the right of possession to certain negroes. On the 4th of July, (and for some six or seven months previous) they were in the possession of Singleton.

On the latter day Washington English and David English, Jr. sons of D. E. Sen. repaired to the plantation of R. Singleton in Baldwin county, taking with them three white men, two or three Indians, and one or two negroes, the property of D. E. Sen. They immediately took possession of the negroes, although one of them made so obstinate a resistance and exhibited so determined a resolution never to be taken, that he was killed on the spot by Washington English.

The party then proceeded towards the plantation of D. E. Sen. In the meantime R. Singleton having received information of what had been done, immediately set out, taking with him his oldest son, Joseph, Singleton, to endeavor to intercept the party on the road. On Saturday morning the 4th, the parties met, (it was in Baldwin county but I cannot designate the spot.) The two singletons and the Englishes had each a double barrelled gun—on approaching each other W. English told R. Singleton "not to shoot, he would surrender."

Upon hearing this, R. S. turned half round to speak to his son, and, at that moment, received a shot from D. E. Jr. on the shoulder, (it is not certain whether this shot or the one which immediately followed from W. E. killed Joseph Singleton) the shot was of sufficient force to turn R. S. so as to face the Englishes, when he (R. Singleton) fired at D. E. and shot him in the head; R. Singleton's was the second gun fired—just as he fired he saw his son Joseph Singleton fall dead at his feet.

W. E. discharged one of his barrels at the very instant R. S. discharged his at D. English, and wounded him (R. S.) in the side, and before he, Singleton, recovered from the first effects of the shot, he W. English, dropped his gun, and fled, calling out to R. S. "don't shoot, don't shoot!" his course was directed towards the prostrate body of his brother, one of the barrels of whose gun was still loaded.

R. Singleton, supposing it was his design to get the gun, fired at him and killed him on the spot. There was one other gun discharged, but by whom appears uncertain—and it is equally uncertain whether it did any execution. The individuals who accompanied the Englishes all fled after the first or second discharge—one of them was shot through the ear and one of the negroes slightly wounded.

Summary.—One negro man killed by W. English, W. English and Joseph Singleton killed on the spot, D. English Jr. shot with several buck shot in the head—he was still alive on the evening of the 7th, but not the least hope of his recovery.

R. Singleton's wounds are neither of them mortal, unless mortification takes place. His age about 50, his extraordinary exertion (having, after dispersing the opposite party, arrested all the negroes, sent them back home, walked half a mile to where he had left his horse, and then riding 6 or 8 miles,) may, all taken together, prove fatal; though thought by his Physician he will speedily recover.

HAGERSTOWN, July 17.—On Wednesday morning last, the point of some sharp instrument resembling that of a needle, was observed, by Mr. Wm. Johnson of this town, protruding from the breast of one of his children, about 14 months old. He applied a pair of pliers to it, and by the exertion of considerable force, pulled out a needle of nearly two inches in length. The child had complained of much pain for three or four weeks past, the result no doubt of the movement of the needle from the throat or stomach towards the point at which it was discovered—having, in all probability, been swallowed but a few weeks previous.—*Torch Light.*

The Rev. Mr. Finney, of Chatham Street Chapel, has arrived at Boston, from Messina. He preached in the Essex Street Church of that place on Sunday.

Mr. Poulteny, President of the Bank of Maryland, at the time of its failure, is under indictment for alleged dishonesty in administering the concerns of that bank.

FATAL OCCURRENCE.—A few days since, a daughter of Mr. Samuel Hess, of St. Clair township, Bedford county, (Pa.) lost her life under the following circumstances. The family were at work in the cornfield, at some distance, and in the course of the afternoon apprehending a storm, Mr. Hess unhitched his horse, and placed his daughter on him, with the basket containing the dishes used at dinner. The rattling of the dishes alarmed the horse, who began to trot. The father called to the child to throw the dishes off, which she did; but the rattle of the dishes as they struck the ground, alarmed the horse still more, and he dashed at full speed. The girl lost her seat, and her feet became entangled in the gears, and thus she was dragged along for half a mile, until the horse was stopped by one of the neighbors. When extricated from the gears the child was quiet dead. It is supposed she was killed before the horse had run more than three rods, as the hair, blood and skin of her head were found on a large tree in the road. The head was entirely crushed, and she was otherwise greatly mangled.

CUSTOMER EXTRA.—A countryman was driving a Cow and Calf up Broadway yesterday afternoon, the young quadruped suddenly parted company with its mother, darted suddenly upon the side-walk, and thence into a store superbly fitted up with wigs and curls. Not satisfied with the splendid array in front, he paid a visit to the back room, where the ladies were engaged in manufacturing. The object of his call was not precisely ascertained.—*Jour. of Com.*

MURDER.—A murder was committed in this city on Sunday last, about four o'clock in the afternoon, at the corner of Ross and St. Mary streets, by a man named Albert Horner, on the person of Jacob Whitcliff, by kicking him behind the ear, with such force as to sever the jugular vein; he died in a few minutes after having received the kick. An inquest was held over the body of Whitcliff, and a verdict rendered accordingly. Horner was committed to prison.—*Balt. Republican.*

JACKSON MONEY.—Gold pieces are already coming into circulation. Halves and quarters of eagles begin to take the place of small notes. We shall soon have a substantial currency, instead of one of paper.—*Post.*

LOUISVILLE, July 14.—A memorandum on a way-bill from Washington, Indiana, states that Mr. CHARLES SLADE, a member of Congress from Illinois, died about eight miles from that place, on his return home.

Working Man's Advocate.

Seeing that great efforts are being made by the Tory Wigs to circulate their leading papers (particularly the Courier & Enquirer and the Albany Evening Journal) throughout the state, at a reduced price, PREPARATORY TO THE FALL ELECTIONS, it has been suggested to us to state that a large DEMOCRATIC paper of the above title is issued from the office of the (daily) MAN every Saturday, which contains nearly all the matter published in the MAN during the week, at the rate of Two Dollars a year, or One Dollar for six months, in advance.

For One Dollar, therefore, persons in the country may be furnished, from now till after the fall elections, with a paper containing all the passing news of interest, a variety of literary extracts, and a mass of political matter necessary to enable them to exercise the right of suffrage at the approaching elections to the best advantage.

THE WORKING MAN'S ADVOCATE is securely wrapped and carefully directed to any part of the United States. The postage to any part of this state one cent; out of the state (if over 100 miles) one cent and a half. The paper has been published nearly 5 years, and has a circulation at the present time of Fifteen Hundred.

* * * Editors of country papers to whom the above advertisement is sent marked, and who will give it at least three conspicuous insertions, will receive the MAN daily until the 1st of January next.

DIARRHŒA, OR BOWEL COMPLAINT, AND CHOLERA MORBUS.—A specific which effects a cure of either of the above disorders, generally in one or two hours, is sold by George D. Coggeshall, Druggist, general agent for New York, No. 521 Pearl street, corner of Rose street; R. P. Tanner & Co., corner of Broadway and Grand street; E. C. & R. E. Moss, corner of Grand and Cannon streets; and H. N. Gamble, No. 91 Bowery. Price, 25 cents per bottle, which cures from 2 to 5 cases.

This medicine has been used in several thousand cases, and it is believed not to have failed to give immediate relief in one of an hundred. It is equally efficacious in the disorders of adults and children. It is of importance that the medicine be used in the early stage of the disease, if practicable. Where it has been so used, it has not been known to fail of success. Families and travellers, at this season, will find it advantageous to be provided against sudden attacks. 24tfny

The Communication of A. S. P. is not sufficiently intelligible, we fear, to interest the numerous readers of the MAN who have not seen the publication alluded to, in which predicament we happen to be ourselves.

Our friends, who are personally known to us, are invited to recommend suitable persons as agents of the MAN, in the principal cities and villages having a daily communication with New York, where the paper is not already introduced. We hereby return our thanks for what has already been done in this way.

* * * The first volume of "The Man," (300 pages) may be had at the office, or of the carriers, price 75 cents. A few sets, also, of the present volume may be had.

INSURANCE OF LETTERS.

Money sent by Mail to any Post Office in the United States, or the British North American Provinces, will be insured by application to B. BATES, at the New York Post Office. Ample security is given for the repayment of the money, if lost.

RATES OF INSURANCE.

\$25 and under,	\$0 50 cents.
50 do.	75
100 do.	1 00
1000 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	
2000 $\frac{1}{4}$ do.	
5000 $\frac{1}{4}$ do.	

Any sum above \$5000, such premium as may be agreed on. my 17 tf

MARRIAGES.

July 17, at Shrewsbury, Long Branch, N. J., by the Rev. Mr. Shaw, Wm. H. Stocum, formerly of this city, to Miss Mary, eldest daughter of Peter Stocum, Senr. of the former place.

DEATHS.

July 23, Catherine Cuyler, infant daughter of Richard H. Stants.

July 18, at his residence near Mount Holly, New Jersey, Isaac Hazlehurst, in the 92d year of his age, formerly a merchant of Philadelphia.

At London, on the 1st of June, aged 31 years, Mrs. Elizabeth Smith O'Brien, wife of Mr. Joseph O'Brien, merchant of Philadelphia.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.

Packet ship Caledonia, Graham, Liverpool, June 18.
Ship American, Matthews, 17 days fm Apalichicola.
Ship Ferdinette, Hawkins, of Bath, 60 ds fm Liverpool.
Br. barque Regent, ds fm Londonderry.
Ship Lafayette, Wright, Charleston, 5 ds.
Brig Standard, Farnsworth, 29 ds fm Tobasco.
Brig Columbo, Smith, of Boston, Rotterdam, 44 ds.
Fr. brig Yulof, Fabre, Marseilles, 62 ds.
Brig Margaret, Parlow, Savannah, 6 days.
Brig Charlotte Louisa, Wessels, of Bremen, June 8.
Sp. brig Fuinata, Martinez, Havana, 15 ds.
Stem Packet David Brown, Coffey, Charleston.
Schr Statira, Webb, Trinidad, 2d inst.
Schr Henry, Paine, Philadelphia.
Schr Olynthus, Hubbard, Philadelphia.
Schr Mark, Sparks, Philadelphia.
Schr Perseverance, Smith, Philadelphia.
Schr Rolla, Hillyer, Philadelphia.
Schr Rebecca, Walker, Philadelphia.
Schr Vulture, Short, Philadelphia.
Schr Mary, Haynes, Philadelphia.
Schr Julia, Mandeville, Philadelphia.
Schr Henry Clay, White, Folly Landing.
Schr Blooming Rose, Cape Charles.
Schr Banner, Tare, fm Philad. and 30 hrs fm the Capes.
Schr Gen. Doughty, Halsey, 3 ds fm Philadelphia.
Sloop Capital, Wells, 3 ds fm Philadelphia.

CLEARED.

Ship John Jay, Glover, Liverpool, Wood & Trimble;
Schr Bellino, Simpson, Gonaves, Nesmith & Leeds; Geo. Henry, Br. Denstadt, Halifax, N. S. Barclay & Livingston;
Margaret, Br. Kelly, St. Johns, N. F. Barclay & Livingston;
John & Sarah, Br. Hartfield, Yarmouth, N. S.; Celeste, Cole, Baltimore; Mohican, Sparrow, Boston; Sun, Chamberlain, do;
Alabama, Howes, do; Convoy, Crowell, do.

PASSENGERS.

In the ship Caledonia, from Liverpool—A. M. Allantime and Indry, of Tennessee; Joseph O'Brien and family, and Dennis O'Brien, of Philadelphia; Miss Phillips of Massachusetts; Mrs. Morraugh, and family, of Cork; Henry Schutz, of Cologne; Patrick Vance, of Belfast; Wm. Abbott, of England; A. Du Port, of Paris, and 50 in the steerage.

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET.

MONDAY, JUNE 21.

There were about 500 head of Beef Cattle in market this day; the quality was rather inferior; the demand was however good and nearly all were sold at the following prices: a few lots prime were taken at \$74, several lots good at \$70, several do middling and fair from \$6 to \$54 per cwt.

Sheep and Lambs—About 1500 in market—the demand was fair, and prices for the season was considered good, a few lots extra Sheep brought from \$14 to \$5; the more middling and ordinary qualities were taken at \$2 to \$24 and \$3 each; same brought from \$14 to \$2 and \$24 each.

Milk Cows—The demand for ordinary was dull; these sold for \$20 and \$25; extra were in good demand, at prices from \$30 to 35 each.

Swine is in good demand—price 4 cents per lb.

Hay—Pretty large supply in market—the quality inferior—sales rather dull—price from 50 to 62 and 63 cents per cwt.—*Journal of Commerce.*

OLD PAPERS.—A considerable quantity for sale at the office of the Working Man's Advocate. jy 23

WANTED—A man to sell this paper in Brooklyn, to commence immediately. One who lives there will be referred. jy 23

NINETY YEARS.—Ninety years hence not a single man or woman now twenty years of age will be alive. Ninety years! alas how many of the lively actors at present on the stage of life will make their exit long ere ninety years! What are they? "A tale that is told," a dream; an empty sound that passes on the wings of the wind away and is forgotten. Years shorten as man advances in age; like the degrees in longitude, man's life declines as he travels toward the frozen pole, until it dwindles to a point and vanishes forever. Is it possible that life is of so short duration? Will ninety years erase all the golden names over the doors in town and country, and substitute others in their stead? Will all the now blooming beauties fade and disappear, all the pride and passion, the love, hope and joy pass away in ninety years, and be forgotten?—"Ninety years?" says Death, "do you think I shall wait ninety years? behold to-day and to-morrow and one is mine. When ninety years are past, this generation will have mingled with the dust, and be remembered not."—*Thomaston Journal.*

WHEN TO LEAVE OFF DRINKING.—When you feel particularly desirous of having another glass, leave off—you have had enough. When you look at a distant object, and appear to see two, leave off—you have had too much. When you knock over your glass, spill your wine upon the table, or are unable to recollect the words of a song you have been in the habit of singing for the last half dozen years, leave the company—you are getting troublesome. When you nod in the chair, fall over the hearth rug, perch on a neighbor's shoulders, go home—you are dead drunk.

SANDY WOOD'S PLAN OF SUPPORTING A WIFE.—The eccentric Sandy Wood, an eminent surgeon in Edinburgh, at the outset of his professional career, married Miss Veronica Chalmers, 2d daughter of George Chalmers. W. S., a highly respectable man, and whose honesty and integrity his fellow citizens bore the most ample testimony, by giving him the popular little of "Honest Geo. Chalmers." This marriage turned out very fortunate for both parties, though before it took place, there was a danger of its being impeded by the poverty of the intended husband. It is related that Mr. Wood, on obtaining the consent of the lady, proposed himself to Mr. Chalmers as his son-in-law, when that gentleman addressed him thus:—"Sandy, I have not the smallest objection to you; but I myself am not rich, and should therefore like to know how you are to support a wife and family." Mr. Wood, putting his hand in his pocket, and taking out his lancet case, with a scarlet garter rolled round it, presenting it to him said, "I have nothing but this, sir, and a determination to use my best endeavors to succeed in my profession." Mr. Chalmers was so struck with this straight forward and honest reply, that he honestly exclaimed, "Veronica is yours."

A few extra copies of this paper containing the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States, are for sale at our office.

MARSHALL'S INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR THE PILES.—This medicine is prepared from a vegetable, and will be found a radical cure for that distressing disorder. Since its discovery, (which was by mere accident,) numbers have been cured, after having been afflicted for twenty years. The first application affords great relief, and a perfect cure is effected in a few days. To convince the public it is a sovereign remedy the following certificate is subjoined.

City of New York, 13th Oct. 1833. Having been afflicted with the Piles for two years, and having applied for medical aid in Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Albany and New York, without success, until advised by a friend to try Dr. Marshall's infallible remedy, which gave immediate relief, and proved a cure within twenty-four hours.

To be had only at B. Marshall's drug store, No. 54 Orange street. Price—2 oz. vials, 50 cents—4 oz. \$1. jy 21 2w*

G. W. ROBBINS—BOOT MAKER.—Takes this method of informing his friends and the public, that he has long contemplated the manufacturing of LADIES' SHOES, agreeably to the expressed wish of a number of his friends and patrons; but knowing that competition in that, as well as almost every other business, is great, and being determined never to undertake it unless he felt confident he should be able to get up an article equal, if not superior, to any thing in the market, and being unacquainted with that branch of the business, he has deferred it until an opportunity of getting some competent person to undertake it should present itself. It is with pleasure that he informs the public that he has now engaged the services of one who is fully competent to the task, and is therefore prepared to execute any orders for Ladies' Shoes that may be entrusted to him, at his establishment, 309 Broadway, between Duane street and the Hospital. (jy 11 tf)

MRS. COMEN DRESS MAKER. (Widow of the late C. C. Cohen.) Having taken the store 185 Madison street, respectfully solicits the patronage of the Ladies and Gentlemen in the vicinity. Mrs. C. will constantly keep on hand a good assortment of Thread, Needles, Buttons, Garters, Gloves, &c. &c. Also, a variety of Toys and Fancy Articles. Linen and Stocks made up to order. (jy 21 tf)

UNITED STATES CLOTHES DRESSING ESTABLISHMENT, 128 Broadway 2 doors below Congress Hall. LOINES & POERSCHKE respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have commenced business at the above stand, where they will attend to cleaning and dressing Clothes by Steam, upon an entire new plan, and will warrant them, (if not too much worn,) to appear equal to new.

POERSCHKE, from Poland, from his practical knowledge of this business, in England, France, Spain, Germany and Russia, can assure those, who will favor them with their custom, that they will be convinced of their superior skill and ability in the business of Clothes cleaning, dressing and repairing.

This business has heretofore been neglected in this country. The public are now informed, that on application to LOINES & POERSCHKE, their commands will be promptly answered, and the work done to their entire satisfaction. je 26tf

COLUMBIAN WATER COLORS, for Miniature and Landscape Painting, the manufacture of J. BOSTON. Chemist.—PRENTISS & PENDELTON, exclusive wholesale agents for the manufacturer, sign of the Golden Rose, No. 45 Maiden lane, New York.

BEAT MAHOGANY BOXES, WITH SLIDING TOPS.
6 rows, 36 colors, doz. \$52 00 | 3 rows, 18 colors, doz. \$32 00
5 do. 30 do. " 32 00 | 2 do. 12 do. " 22 00
4 do. 24 do. " 42 00 | 1 do. 6 do. " 12 00

Fine Carmine, in Cake and Powder, for Miniature and Portrait Painting, manufactured by J. BOSTON, the only manufacturer of Carmine and Lake, from the raw material, in the United States.

The following colors, in packages of 6 and 12 cakes each, at \$1 50 per dozen Cakes:

Antwerp Blue,	Flake White,	Purple,
Black,	Gamboge,	Raw Sienna,
Bistre,	Green Bice,	Raw Umber,
Blue Black,	Verditer,	Red Lead,
Brown Pink,	Grey,	Red Chalk,
Burnt Ochre,	Indian Red,	Red Orpiment,
Burnt Umber,	Indigo,	Sepia,
Burnt Sienna,	King's Yellow,	Sap Green,
Bronze,	Light Blue,	Spanish Annato,
Chinese Vermillion,	Light Red,	Venitian Red,
Chrome Yellow,	Neutral Tint,	Vandyke Brown,
Cologne Earth,	Orange,	Yellow Ochre,
Dragon's Blood,	Prussian Blue,	Yellow Orpiment.
English Vermillion,	Prussian Green,	

EXTRA COLORS.
Fine Carmine, - doz. \$24 00 | Madder Lake, - doz. \$6 00
Do. half size, " 12 00 | Permanent White, " 6 00
Cobalt Blue, " 6 00 | Scarlet Lake, " 4 40
Crimson Lake, " 4 50 | Ultramarine, small, " 18 00
Gall Stone, " 12 00 | Yellow Lake, " 6 00
Indian Yellow, " 6 00

For proof of the decided superiority of the Columbian Colors, over all others now in use in this country, dealers in them are respectfully referred to the Synopsis of Certificates of our most eminent artists. Handsome show bills, containing these Certificates at full length, will be furnished to purchasers.

WOOLLEY'S PATENT PREMIUM BEDSTEADS. Persons desirous of purchasing Bedsteads, where the sofa, chair sideboard, counter, or ordinary will find it to their material advantage to call and examine those manufactured at the corner of Broadway and White street, by E. S. WOOLLEY. The ordinary Bedsteads of his manufacture have sacking bottoms so constructed as to be tightened with a key—an invention universally pronounced superior to any other plan for the sacking bottom Bedsteads. The Cot Bedsteads are of equal finish and pleasing appearance with the ordinary bedsteads; have sackings similarly constructed with them, and can be taken down at will with the utmost ease and rapidity. Woolley's Sofa Bedsteads, for beauty, durability, economy and accommodation, defy competition—they will contain a durable sacking bottom bedstead, with bed and bedding, without the least injury to their beauty or use as a parlor sofa. These bedsteads have been considered of such decided superiority, as to uniformly receive the first premiums at the last three successive anniversaries of the American Institute. Attention is respectfully invited to the "Chair Bedstead," invented for the accommodation of the sick. This invention has proved so successful as to receive the general approbation of the Medical Profession, and is of such great benefit to persons confined to the bed, that it is believed every family would avail themselves of its use if they would but call and examine its utility. More explicit description is deemed needless, as persons wishing to purchase will call and examine for themselves, and the proprietor is confident that all, upon observation, will be convinced of the advantage in economy and comfort to be derived from Bedsteads of his manufacture. my 24

TO PRINTERS, BOOKSELLERS, & PUBLISHERS.—CONNER & COOKE, Type and Stereotype Founders, and Publishers, offer for sale, at the corner of Nassau and Ann streets, New York, Printing Types, at six months credit, or 7½ per cent. deduction for cash at the price affixed.

Their Type will be found as perfect, and made of as good materials, at least, as that manufactured at any other establishment; it is nearly all of an entire new cut; is lighter faced than any other exhibited, and will consequently wear longer, look better, take less ink and less labor in working than most other type.

Diamond per lb. \$2; Pearl \$1.40; Nonpareil 90; Minion 70; Brevier 56; Bourgeois 46; Long Primer 40; Small Pica 38; Pica and English 36; Great Primer 34; Double Pica 32; Six line Pica and all larger 30.

Leads of every thickness and size constantly on hand; cuts of every description on metallic bodies; Presses, and all other articles necessary for a printing office furnished to order.

Printers can be supplied with second hand type which has only been used for stereotyping, on very favorable terms.

Old type received in exchange at \$9 per 100 pounds.

N. B. Stereotype of every description will be thankfully received, and attended to with correctness and despatch. my 2

WORKS ON THE CURRENCY.—For sale at the office of this paper, and by Edward Earle, Paterson, N. J.

Gouge's American Banking System, Price \$1 00
Cobbett's Paper against Gold, 75
Hale's "Useful Knowledge for the Producers," &c. 15
Roosevelt's "Mode of Protecting Domestic Industry," &c. 20
jy 18

PIANO FORTE WAREHOUSE.—ROBERT NUNNS CLARK, & Co., late R. & W. NUNNS, re-

spectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have always on hand an assortment of cabinet, harmonic, and square Piano Fortes, from their manufactory, at their warehouse, No. 137 Broadway, two doors north of the City Hotel.

The extensive sale which the Instruments of this manufacture have had throughout the United States for some years, has made them so well known as to preclude the necessity of saying their name; they can only add, that the result of many years' experience in this branch of manufacture, added to the extended scale, they are prepared to carry it on, will enable them to offer advantages to purchasers equal to any other house in this Union.

Orders from the country punctually attended to, and old Piano Fortes taken in exchange. my 24

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE STORE.—W. H. SWEET respectfully informs his friends and customers in this city and its vicinity, and dealers in the Southern States, that he has extended his business so as to meet all orders, both Wholesale and Retail, at a short notice. He continues his establishment at the corner of Canal and Hudson streets, where he will continue to compete with any workman in the United States in Manufacturing Tin and Sheet Iron Ware, in all its various branches, for machinists, families, &c.

STOVES of the most approved patterns, both for wood and coal, constantly on hand, at the lowest prices.

Kitchen Ware Furniture of every description constantly on hand.

Southern merchants will find it to their interest to deal with him, as his prices are low and his delivery punctual. my 24 W. H. SWEET.

REMOVAL.—T. HOLDEN, Merchant Tailor, has removed from Broadway to the new buildings in Wall street, corner of Nassau, No. 1, where he has on hand a newly selected and excellent assortment of the best West of England Cloths and Cassimeres, with every fashionable article for gentlemen's wear.

T. H. spares no expense in procuring the earliest intelligence the prescriptions of fashion, nor any exertion to meet the views of tasteful elegance and propriety; and as he has reduced prices to the lowest cash estimate, he hopes to be favored with enough of business to make it worth his while to furnish the best and most fashionable articles at prices much below what are usual. my 19 tf

JUST RECEIVED, and for sale at this Office, "The Senator Unmasked: being a Letter to Mr. Daniel Webster, on his speech in the Senate of the United States, asking leave to bring in a bill to continue for six years the Charter of the Bank of the United States. By Thomas Brothers, (of Philadelphia.)"—Price 12½ cents.

Also, "Gold against Paper; or, Mr. Benton's Wind-up of the Bank."—Price 3 cents. jy 19

DAVID B. COOK & C. MORRIS, MERCHANT TAILORS, No. 44 Fulton street, 3 doors from Pearl street, New York.

N. B.—Southern and Northern Merchants' and all other orders thankfully received, and punctually attended to. Clothes cut and made in the most fashionable style and warranted to fit; also military work executed in superior style. The public are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves. Ladies' Cloth CLOAKS cut and made, spunged and pressed. jy 17

TAILORING.—JAMES YOUNG, Merchant Tailor, No. 295 Division street, respectfully informs his numerous friends and Customers, and the Public in general, that he continues to make Coats, Vests, and Pantalons, at the following reduced prices, viz.

COATS made and trimmed for from \$6 00 to \$8 00
PANTALOONS and VESTS . . . 1 50 to 1 75

The articles will be all of superior workmanship and warranted to fit. my 24

COBBETT'S WORKS.—English editions of the following publications of William Cobbett, have been received, for sale, at the office of the Working Man's Advocate, No. 6 Thames street:

American Gardener,	Ride in France,
Guide to Emigrants,	Woodland,
Cottage Economy,	Poor Man's Friend,
Manchester Lectures,	Rural Rides,
French Grammar,	English Grammar,
O'Callaghan on Usury,	Paper against Gold,
Reformation, (2 vols. 8vo.)	Letters from France
Year's Residence in America,	Treatise on Corn,
Advice to Young Men,	Twopenny Trash, (bound.)
History of the Reign and Regency of George IV.	
REGISTER, (5 vols.) from April 1831, to June 1832.	mhl 1

JUST RECEIVED, and for sale at the office of the Working Man's Advocate, No. 6 Thames street, the Speech of Andrew Dunlap in defence of Abner Kneeland, on his late Trial for Blasphemy! Price reduced to 37½ cents. jy 14

WANTED.—Nos. 40, Vol. IV., of the Working Man's Advocate, for which 12½ cents each will be given at the office. jy 16 tf

PRINTING.—Book and Job Printing, of every description, at No. 6 Thames street near Broadway, by G. H. Evans.

COBBETT'S AMERICAN GARDENER.—For sale at No. 6 Thames st. Price 50 cents. my 17

GOUGE ON BANKING.—A new supply, just received at 6 Thames street. je 2

THE MAN is published by GEORGE H. EVANS, at the office of the WORKING MAN'S ADVOCATE, No. 6 Thames street, near the City Hotel, Broadway.

AGENTS—George Dunn, Newark; Edward Earle, Paterson.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.
One square, a year, \$30 00 | One square, a month, \$3 00
" 6 months, 15 00 | " 2 weeks, 2 00
" 3 months, 7 50 | " 1 week, 1 50
" 2 months, 5 00 | " 1 time, 75

All advertisements (except yearly) to be paid for in advance. A square is 16 lines.

Two or three steady boys wanted to sell this paper.